





It was well known that he occupied himself principally, if not with the financial affairs of the Commune. Finance is evidently his absorbing hobby, nor would he in such a case as that of Finance Minister have had time, even granting him the inclination, to become involved with such affairs as petty portions, arbitrary arrests, or search after slanders. The prosecution, therefore, consists at least to his financial career, and the charges against him are that he had

tedly extorted money from the Bank  
by threats. He defended himself w

been taken by armed force, the Bank  
have been plundered, possibly destroyed,  
half Europe thrown into financial confusion.

he can say what further ruin." This is the result of his defence, and, whatever may be thought of it, this, no lady, has been brought about, but it has cost the poor man, though a poor man, and with untried opportunities for plunder. There was actually no check upon him, and with the aid of Franco at his mercy, his lavishly will, he was able to get a good dinner, and a little over £3 for two months, while his wife continued to wash her own linen at the laundry, and his son to attend a free school. Those who look upon the Communists as a class, and who are not without a little private, would do well to bear in mind the case of this man, and to recall the number of Ministers, revolutionary or otherwise, who, poor, and with the public purse at their disposal, have not, directly or indirectly, been able to resist temptation. It is not, however, as was certainly bad, therefore, and was consequently met by the only accusation brought against him by the prosecution, Jourde did to-day suddenly find himself exposed to the charge of a perfectly false statement, and was, of course, unprepared, and of which nothing had gone to show that he would never be accused. One of those volunteer witnesses upon whom the French system encourages case, and, in the course of a long career, Jourde had behaved like a hero of the first order, and had so often begged the Communists to shoot him that it is almost a wonder that he did not come out of mere politeness with

The following is the most damaging evidence produced against the accused Ferré during the Comintern's sitting of the Council of War:—

Costa, a clerk in the secretary's office at the Comintern, La Bourse, was the last person seen with the accused Ferré.

Another witness recognised Ferré as the young man, who looking at the fire which broke out in a house on the Boulevard du Prince Royal, observed that it was not a fire, but a general, observed that it was proper thing to have done.

Jean François Lamiral, a soldier of the Red Legion Guard, deposed that he was taken a prisoner to the Prefecture of Police on the 18th of March, and was subsequently released on the 20th. He deposed that he remained till the 27th of May, when he succeeded in effecting his escape. On the 24th of May he saw an execution party, consisting of 20 or 30 men, arrive at the prison, who were immediately put to death. The party was headed by a member of the Commune, who wore, if not a uniform,

least a kepi and an overcoat. Upon being asked to recognize the prisoner, if possible, he declared that Ferret was the man. When the hostages were insulted, and when the Archbishop replied, "I have done nothing but endeavor to prevent bloodshed. I did to do what was right," he was told, "But you have kept up communications with your prisoners." And then, added the witness, "he was shot."

Another witness stated that a soldier having informed the Archbishop, the representative of the Communists who was in attendance, permitted the Communists who were in attendance to go and see the prisoners. The representative of the Communists said to the Archbishop, "Six of our people have been killed by the Versailles, and you are condemned as hostages." The Archbishop replied, "I am not responsible for the death of the Communists. It is their fault; I did for liberty and the general good." The member of the Communism declared, "But you were in correspondence with the Versailles." "Yes," replied the Archbishop, "but I did attempt to prevent bloodshed." The representative having asked the witness whether he was certain he could recognize the member of the Communism in command on the occasion referred to, ordered the accused Ferret rise, when the witness immediately recognized him.

M. Pontmyren, who had been previously examined, added some details of the execution of the hostages, who, he said, died, with great calmness. An order was originally given for the execution of six Communists and six prisoners.

The accused further asserted, that he had only been released from the 27th of May with a view to liberate the prisoners, and denied that he had been there on the 24th or 26th of May.

**THE BALLOT IN THE COLONIES.**

The Colonial Office has just issued some papers relative to the operation of the Ballot in the colonies. Viscount Canterbury, Governor of Victoria, says that the existing system of open voting, where the electors are exposed to the influence of the powerful, has been exercised a continuous and very valuable influence in maintaining order and tranquillity during contested elections. Sir James Fergusson, Governor of South Australia, speaks of the most marked identification of the electors with the absence of partisan ardour. Mr. Charles Du Cane, Governor of Tasmania, thus sums up his opinion:—

1.—That, taken in connection with the system of nomination by writing, it secures preponderant order and tranquillity during the election, and enables the elector to record his vote, for the candidate of his choice

2. That, owing to the general circumstances of the color of the skin, no reason to suspect the existence of any organized system of bribery or impersonations at elections, but that if party spirit ran high, and a wealthy candidate were determined to spend money corruptly, the system of absolute secrecy in force here would not prevent him doing so, but would only tend to throw difficulty in the way of his subsequent detection.

3.—That, if possible, therefore, some further safeguards should be derived by which, while the franchise, as at present, in the free and secret exercise of his franchise, he may be unquestionably identified with the vote he has given, if necessary, for the purposes of a scrutiny, or for bringing to light any act of bribery and corruption.

In the course of his letter Mr. Du Cane remarks as follows:—"The class of bribery, however, which has for years past been most prevalent in England, and which I have already mentioned, is the reserved bill a certain certain period of the afternoon, and making its employment contingent upon the then published state of the poll, is undoubtedly frustrated here by the want of any accurate knowledge of the result of the poll, and its final declaration by the returning officer."

A man in Columbus was lately serenaded and, when asked to sing any speech, responded as follows:—"I don't want any (ex-

**CORDUANGO.**—The new alleged remedy for cancer appears to be creating a little excitement in America. A correspondence writer writes us stating that it is scarcely to be pronounced so great is the demand for the plant. Thousands of dollars are being offered and given for small quantities. He adds that it has been tried in the Government hospital at Washington, but not with encouraging results. The plant is the meantime used in the cancer wards of the Middlesex Hospital.—*British Medical Journal.*



### Post-Office Notifications.

*A mod' will close.*  
 Shanghai.—*For str. Warrior*, at 11.30  
 to-day, the 14th instant.  
 Shanghai.—*For Suwonado*, to-day, the  
 instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 Shanghai.—*For Norra*, at 5 P.M. to-day,  
 the instant.  
 Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—*For*  
*Mail Packet Glenarney*, on Tuesday,  
 the instant, at 1.30 P.M.  
 Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—*For*  
*Mail Packet Hindostan*, on Tuesday, the  
 instant, at 1.30 P.M.

LS BY THE "ENGLISH PACKET."  
 English Contract Packet "TRAVAN-  
 COOR" will be dispatched with the usual Mails  
 to Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th  
 inst., at noon.  
 Letters ordered on any of the Money Order  
 Office in the United Kingdom will be granted  
 at 5 P.M. on the 17th instant.  
 Post-Office will be open until 7 P.M.  
 on the instant.  
 Letters, &c., may be posted during the night  
 for the 18th inst. for the reception.  
 Letters for registration will be received until  
 10 A.M. on the 18th instant.  
 Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the  
 instant, without extra fee.  
 Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 18th  
 inst., will not be forwarded unless the  
 fee of 18 cents covers as well as the postage  
 paid.

THE last time for posting Letters at this  
 time is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or  
 trunks 10 A.M. on the 18th instant.

United Kingdom *via* *Brindisi*, or to *Sine*, may be posted on board the Packet *11.30 A.M.* for the time of sailing, on payment of a *Rate Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

Post-Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1871.

MAILS BY THE "UNITED STATES"  
"PACKET."

United States Mail Packet "ALASKA,"  
for the destination of *FRIDAY*, the 26th  
at 5 P.M., with the Mails—  
Nagasaki, Yokohama, San Francisco,  
United States and the United Kingdom.  
Post-Office will be open for the reception  
of Literary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c.,  
at 2.30 P.M.

Letters may be posted on board the Packet  
at 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a  
Rate Fee of 12 cents in addition to postage.  
Prepayment of the Postage to all the  
places by this route is compulsory.  
Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be  
returned by the English Packet.  
Correspondence addressed to Nagasaki, Yokohama  
and the United States, must be super-  
added per "ALASKA," and that addressed to  
United Kingdom must be superscribed "*via*  
*San Francisco*."

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

Post-Office,  
Hongkong, 12th October, 1871.

Arrangements having been made by the  
Post Office for embarking and disembarking  
the British Overland Mails to and from  
Brindisi, and the French Mail Packet  
sent by the French Post Office of a transit  
to the Italian Post Office, it has been de-  
termined to augment the rate of postage on  
the exchange in the direct Mails between  
France and Italy, and to charge the  
rates of postage chargeable in Hongkong  
to France and countries  
thence France will, in future, be as follows,  
namely—  
France, Algeria, the French Offices in  
Egypt (except Constantinople), and the Office  
at Lyons and Tangiers, 22 cents per 2 ounces.  
Spain, Beryouth, Tripoli (Ghryah), Latakia,  
Smyrna, Constantinople, and the Office at  
the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Ke-  
salonica, Samson, Sinope, Solina, Tre-  
vis, Tuluha, Varna, Galatz, and Braila,  
15 cents per 2 ounces.  
Spain and Gibraltar, 24 cents per 3 ounces.  
The Grand Duchies of Luxemburg and  
Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal,  
Russia, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, the  
Kingdoms of Saxony, Hanover, and the  
Homburg, Lippe, Schwartzburg-Rudol-  
stadt and Reuss, the Duchies of Nassau, Saxe-  
Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Miningen-Rudol-  
stadt, the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Grand  
duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the Free  
City of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Hamburg,  
Bremen, and Lubek, Switzerland, and Italy,

Countries beyond Sea without distinction, at per 2 ounce.

Prussia (Bleichen Provinces excepted), Saxony, Saxony, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strzelitz, of Brunswick, Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted, Prussia, the Kingdom of Hanover, the Kingdom of Sardinia, Savoy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of the Belgians (Belgrade excepted), Montenegro, Schleswig and Holstein, 30 cents per 2 ounce.

Danmark, the Papal States and Austria, at per 2 ounce.

Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey in Europe, Roumania, Greece, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Norway, Poland, and Russia, 44 cents per 2 ounce.

Government is compulsory in the case of Russia, Gibraltar, and the Kingdom of the Serbs (Belgrade excepted), and Montenegro.

Persons may be registered at all the above except Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, but not be Austrian Provinces; the fee for registration is the same amount as the postage on the letter respectively.

Exchange and Prices Current cannot be added.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster-General.

Printed at the Post Office,  
Hongkong, 13th February, 1871.

hereby notified that henceforward the  
 of postage which must be paid in advance,  
 on Packets of printed papers or  
 of light weight sent from Hongkong  
 United Kingdom by the United States  
 via San Francisco, will be as follows,  
 a packet not exceeding 1 ounce  
 in weight..... 2 cents.  
 a packet not exceeding 2 ounces..... 4     ”  
 a packet above 2 ounces not ex-  
 ceeding 4 ounces..... 8     ”  
 eight cents for every additional four ounces.  
 The rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price  
 Market Reports, and all printed papers  
 than Newspapers, as well as to Books  
 Trade Patterns or Samples.  
 F. W. MITCHELL,  
 Postmaster General  
 and Post Office,  
 Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

**F. W. MITCHELL,**  
*Postmaster General*  
 Postal Post-Office,  
 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

Having been found necessary to change the  
 of the 30 Cent Postal Stamp, it is hereby  
 that the new color Stamp will be  
 put into use on the 14th instant, the  
 of the old color already issued will,  
 be available for the payment of postage,  
 for the further issue of the 30 Cent Stamps  
 be made from this Office after the 13th  
 inst., or from the Postal Agencies at the  
 of China and Japan on the 15th inst.

**F. W. MITCHELL,**  
*Postmaster General.*  
 Postal Post-Office,  
 Hongkong, 10th August, 1871.

I am hereby notified for general information  
 on and after the 1st August next, the  
 is chargeable on Money Orders  
 upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong,  
 Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows:—

sums not exceeding £3.....	18 cents.
above £3 and not exceeding £5.....	36 "
above £5 and not exceeding £7.....	54 "
above £7 and not exceeding £10.....	72 "

**F. W. MITCHELL,**  
*Postmaster General.*  
 Postal Post-Office,  
 Hongkong, 14th July, 1870.



